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human nature which we call nations under new, enlightened, beneficent laws. "The tumults of the times, disconsolate, to inarticulate murmurs die away, while the eternal ages watch and wait."

### Letter from Senator John Sharp Williams.

The chairman then asked Dr. Trueblood to read a letter which he had received from Senator John Sharp Williams, who had been prevented, by injuries received in a runaway, from attending the meeting. The letter was as follows:

DECEMBER 7, 1911.

MR. BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,  
Secretary American Peace Society,  
313-314 Colorado Building,  
Washington, D. C.

*My Dear Sir:* For reasons that are purely personal I shall be unable to take a place upon the program, as requested. I am very much interested, however, as I think all patriotic Americans and all patriotic world-citizens ought to be, in the great peace movement, and especially in the proposed arbitration treaties with England and France, which constitute such a long step toward the end desired by all of us.

I am in favor of the Senate ratifying the two treaties just as they stand, without any amendment. I believe that the Root amendment is not only useless, but that it is dangerous. It is admitted by its author to be useless. I think it is dangerous for the reason that if you once attempt to define what particular things do not fall within the scope of the arbitration purpose, you would have to go on and define everything which does not fall within its scope, in order to prevent the operation of the rule that "the expression of one thing is the exclusion of others."

The treaty in no way trespasses upon the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate as a part of the treaty-making power. If the Senate can agree beforehand, without further action upon its own part, to accept the award of a board of arbitrators upon a specific question submitted, it can undoubtedly agree in the same way to accept beforehand awards upon "all justiciable" matters, such as are submitted by the proposed treaties. The power conferred under the treaty upon the Joint High Commission (or rather five of its six members) is merely a power to interpret the scope of the treaty itself, and to determine whether a given question does or does not fall within its scope. The Senate no more surrenders its treaty-making power when it leaves to some constituted agency this particular power than the Congress of the United States surrenders its law-making power when it leaves to a customs board or customs court the power of determining whether or not a given imported article falls within one or another schedule of a tariff act. An analogous case is also that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Congress prescribing that railway rates shall be reasonable and non-discriminatory, and leaving to the board to determine whether a given rate is reasonable or unreasonable, discriminatory or equal.

The treaty itself fixes, as the subject-matter of its operation, "questions hereafter arising" which shall be

in their nature "justiciable"—that is, capable of being determined on "principles of law or equity;" and by the force of these two limitations it excludes as strongly as language could exclude from the operation of the treaties questions of national policy, such as the Monroe Doctrine and alien immigration, as well as all other questions which are purely questions of national policy. The Monroe Doctrine is a question of hemispheric hegemony.

What these treaties will actually accomplish pales into insignificance in comparison with what may naturally follow them—grow out of them. This I have expressed to the best of my ability in an article to be published in the *World Today*.

If the five great maritime powers of the world, or if even the three greatest maritime powers of the world, were to enter into the proposed treaty agreements with us and with one another, and were afterwards in good faith to attempt to impress them upon the world in every peaceable manner, the chances of war amongst nations would be minimized to an extent hardly calculable. As far as I am concerned personally and officially, my hand, my heart, my voice, and my vote are with this movement. The world may possibly never see the day of "the parliament of man and the confederation of the world," where "the common sense of most shall hold fretful realms" in the paths of peace, but it is at any rate a condition worth working toward, self-elevating to hope for, and a condition toward which the advocates of these treaties will be setting their faces and toward which those who oppose these treaties will be turning their backs. May God speed the good movement.

I am, with every expression of regard,

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

### Universal Peace.

By Hon. Saburo Shimada.

The chairman next introduced Hon. Saburo Shimada, a distinguished member of the Japanese Parliament now in this country studying the conditions of the Japanese, especially on the Pacific Coast, who spoke as follows:

Peace is the universal demand of the age. The unequal distribution of wealth in the countries of the world has given rise to certain serious and grave problems, the solution of which requires that there shall be universal peace. The commerce of the world, with its far-reaching relations, binding the great nations together in a bond which involves the welfare of many people, makes it necessary that there shall be a period of unbroken peace. The great world movements which have to do with the social intercourse between the peoples of the world are all of them very closely bound up with this desire and need for universal peace. Internal reforms in the different nations of the world are possible only when there is no external interference. What I have here to say, however, has to do particularly with the problem of the relations existing between Japan and the United States of America. For more than fifty-eight years this relation has remained unbroken and peaceful, and has increased in strength and mean-